

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bacon, Charles, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 819 Kentucky

N/A not for publication

city, town Louisiana

N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MOcounty Pikecode 163zip code 63353

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, DirectorDate 6/13/96

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Charles Bacon House, at 819 Kentucky Street in Louisiana, Missouri, is sited on a steep hill overlooking the town and the Mississippi River. Built circa 1850, the two and one-half story, five-bay, brick house set on a stone foundation, is articulated in a vernacular Greek Revival style. The house retains its most significant features of plan and design; the enclosure of a one-story rear porch and addition of a large second story rear dormer have not diminished the overall integrity of the building.

Measuring approximately 37 1/2 feet wide (east-west) by 31 feet deep (north-south), the house features a two-story wood porch extending approximately eight feet from the front (south) facade wall, and a one-story wood porch (now enclosed) extending approximately seven feet three inches from the rear (north) wall. A 1980s wood-framed dormer addition rises from the rear porch roof. The side-gabled roof (covered with asphalt shingles) is integrated with the front porch roof; twin chimneys are connected by a parapet at the gable ends.

Windows display slender wood lintels and wood sills and employ double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. On the front (south) facade, first and second story primary-entrance doors are located in the center bays. The first story, center door is a six-panel "cross-and bible" design, enframed by fluted pilasters; the tri-part french door flanking on the west appears to be a replacement although the wall opening is original, headed with a heavy wood lintel tied into the stone foundation wall. The west stone foundation wall continues exposed on the interior, suggesting that this room (behind the french door) originally was a service or storage space, possibly for a carriage. The second story doorway on the primary facade, is headed with a wood lintel and glazed transom. The east (side) elevation exhibits regular fenestration; an original doorway, headed with a transom light is located on the first story. The fenestration on the west (side) elevation is irregular; two doors (perhaps originally windows) flanking a chimney open into the front room. The second story rear (north) elevation is pierced by two doors, each opening into a major room.

The interior plan features a center hall flanked on either side by two rooms of inconsistent size. Although both first and second story

☒ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1850

Significant Dates

c.1850

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Charles Bacon House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a rare example of mid-19th century domestic architecture in Louisiana, Missouri. It is distinguished from other local Greek Revival houses of the period by its hillside siting, and its design, featuring a first-story raised basement with internal stairs, a two-story gallery, and paired, parapeted chimneys.

Background History:

Louisiana, Missouri (population 4261) is located on the Mississippi River approximately 75 miles north of St. Louis. Laid out in 1818, it is the largest and oldest city in Pike County. As the name of the town suggests, Louisiana was settled by southern families, principally from the upland southern states for whom the major east-west streets were named: Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. (1) The city and county lie within an eight-county area of the state known as Little Dixie, a regional identity based on its cultural ties to the Upland South. (2) At the time the Charles Bacon house was built, circa 1850, Louisiana was emerging from a frontier state into a prosperous river town, a shipping point for a large volume of agricultural products, (chiefly wheat, livestock and tobacco) raised in the rich countryside around Pike County. (3)

Although little is known about Charles Bacon, the scant information suggests he enjoyed some measure of wealth and community standing. He is first listed in Missouri in the 1850 census, a 34 year old native of New York state, engaged in farming, living with his Virginia-born wife, Sarah, 25, and four children, ages six to one, all born in Missouri. Deed records indicate that Bacon was in Pike County by 1843 when he began purchasing extensive rural property. During the 1840s and 1850s he was active in local Democratic politics. Among other things, he served as a Pike County delegate to a Democratic convention in 1846, and was one of the endorsers of a resolution supporting Henry Clay's

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:

Brenda Chamberlain

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.6 acres

UTM References

A

15	6	6	7	4	7	0	4	3	6	8	2	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

All of Block 76 of the original town of Louisiana, Missouri.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city block that historically has been associated with the property.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Mary M. Stiritz

organization _____

date March 26, 1990

street & number 12 Wydown Terrace

telephone 314-721 6289

city or town St. Louis

state MO

zip code 63105

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Bacon, Charles, House

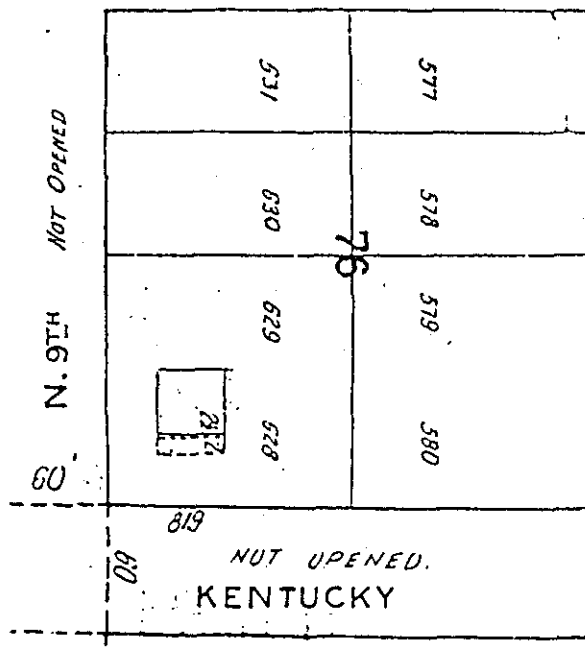
hallways now terminate in bathrooms, there is physical evidence that the second story hall once continued to a rear (north) wall opening. The first story is treated as a raised basement with the west and north walls below grade. Original stairways with walnut handrails and newel posts lead to the second story and to the attic story rooms. The first story floor is concrete, but original random-width pine floors are intact on both the second and attic stories. Interior window and door surrounds are very simple, probably original; most doors are two-panel. One original fireplace mantel of simple design survives on the west wall of the second story. The house recently has been painted white, covering earlier layers of red and white paint.

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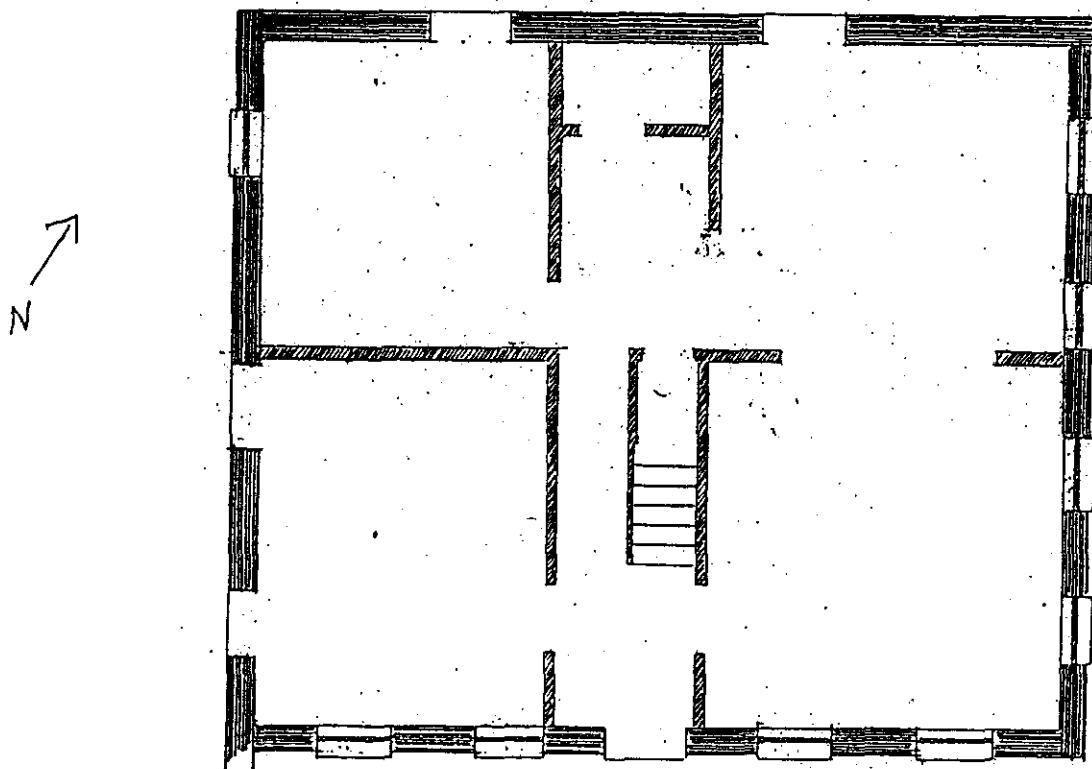
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Bacon, Charles, House



Charles Bacon House

Site Plan



2nd Floor Plan
(not to scale)

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Section number 7 Page 3

Bacon, Charles, House
Bird's Eye View, 1876, Louisiana, MO



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Bacon, Charles, House

compromise bill in 1850. A church record of 1853 noted that Bacon was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church in Louisiana.(4) By 1858, Bacon had acquired considerable property in town judging from a real estate tax book which shows him owning lots (several improved) in nine different city blocks, including all of Block 76 in which the house stands; he owned no slaves at this time.

Due to a courthouse fire which destroyed some of the county deed books, there is no record documenting when Bacon purchased Block 76. The construction date of the house traditionally has been cited as circa 1850 on the authority of a descendant of a later owner.(5) Fortunately, however, two deeds confirm Bacon's ownership of the property: one of 1858 in which Bacon transferred all of Block 76 to James O. Broadhead;(6) and another which records Broadhead's sale of the same block in 1864 and states, "upon which property is situated a two story brick dwelling house originally built by Charles Bacon." (7) Apparently Broadhead never occupied the house; a county history notes that he moved to St. Louis to practice law in 1859.(8) Charles Bacon's life is a virtual mystery after he deeded the house to Broadhead. Although it is documented that Bacon attended a public meeting in Louisiana in late December, 1860,(9) neither he nor his family are listed in the index to the 1860 Missouri Federal census.

During the Civil War years the house served as the local Union headquarters and as a holdover for arrested Southern sympathizers. The building's strategic location high on a bluff overlooking the town and river made it an ideal look-out. Except for one skirmish at Ashley, Pike County escaped Civil War incidences.(10) In 1865, the house passed to German-born George Marzolf, who settled in Pike County in 1838 and engaged in farming. When he moved to Louisiana about 1860 he began manufacturing tobacco under the firm name of Marzolf & Seibert. The Bacon house remained in the Marzolf family until the 1920s.

Architecture: The Bacon house is one of a small number of large, Federal/Greek Revival antebellum houses which survive from the city's early period of growth and prosperity. Post-Civil War Late Victorian styles, particularly the Italianate, are far better represented quantitatively in Louisiana's residential context. Typically, mid-19th century domestic architecture in Louisiana expresses a conservative, vernacular classical tradition which combines Federal and Greek Revival elements, and occasionally Italianate details. The most common detail indicating the arrival of Greek Revival is the use of flat (or slightly

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Bacon, Charles, House

pedimented) lintels over openings instead of brick jack arches associated with the Federal style. The introduction of sidelights in primary entrances and simple classical projecting porches also signals Greek Revival, although both are less frequently found in Louisiana. The majority of these antebellum houses are two-story, three-bay, side-hall buildings; a few are either two-story I-house types, or two-story, double-pile, central passage houses.

Several features of the Bacon house distinguish it from other Louisiana homes of the period. The most immediately apparent is its siting. Built into a hillside which occupies a full city block of the original town, the house commands an extended view of Louisiana and the Mississippi River. Over the years, the house site became a local landmark, referred to as Marzolf's Hill after the postbellum 19th century owner, and in the 20th century, known as Star Hill for the Missouri Edison star of lights which illuminated the top of the hill at Christmas.(11)

The plan of the house also sets it apart from other vernacular Greek Revival houses which exhibit similar forms, materials and detailing. One of only a very few to boast a double-pile central passage plan rather than an I-house plan, the Bacon house is further distinguished by the design of the first story which is treated as a raised basement (partially below grade) but connected by internal stairs to the second floor. The original oversized opening flanking the first story center-bay doorway is a unique feature, possibly designed as an entry for a carriage. The two-story, full-facade porch or gallery and the high, paired chimneys connected by a parapet are also rare in the area and impart a distinctive profile to the house. The ensemble of site, plan, and design elements makes the Bacon house one of Louisiana's most significant houses of the mid-19th century period.

FOOTNOTES

- 1) History of Pike County, Missouri. (Des Moines, IA: Mills & Co., 1883), pp.641-44.
- 2) See Howard Wight Marshall, Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri, (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981).

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- 3) David Denman, "Georgia Street Historic District", Louisiana, MO,
National Register nomination, 1987.
- 4) History of Pike County, pp. 241; 246; 251; 658.
- 5) Louisiana Press-Journal 18 April 1968.
- 6) Deed Book 27, p.201.
- 7) Deed Book U, p.209.
- 8) History of Pike County, p.383.
- 9) History of Pike County, p.261.
- 10) Gaylor P. O'Connor, "Pike County in the Civil War", in Karen
Schwadron, ed., Pike County Missouri People, Places and Pikers,
(Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publ. Co., 1981), p.94.
- 11) Louisiana Press-Journal 18 April 1968.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Bird's Eye View of the City of Louisiana, Missouri". (lithograph, 1876).

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Illustrated Atlas Map of Pike County, Missouri. Chicago: Brink & Co., 1875.

Louisiana Press-Journal. 18 April 1968.

Marshall, Howard Wight. Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981.

Recorder of Deeds. Pike County Courthouse, Bowling Green, MO. Deed Books 27, p.201; U, p.209.

Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Pike County, Missouri.

Schwadron, Karen, ed. Pike County Missouri People, Places and Pikers. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publ. Co., 1981.

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Continuation Sheet**

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Bacon, Charles, House

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National Register Historian and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
DPRHP/HPP
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Telephone: 314/751-5368

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Bacon, Charles, House

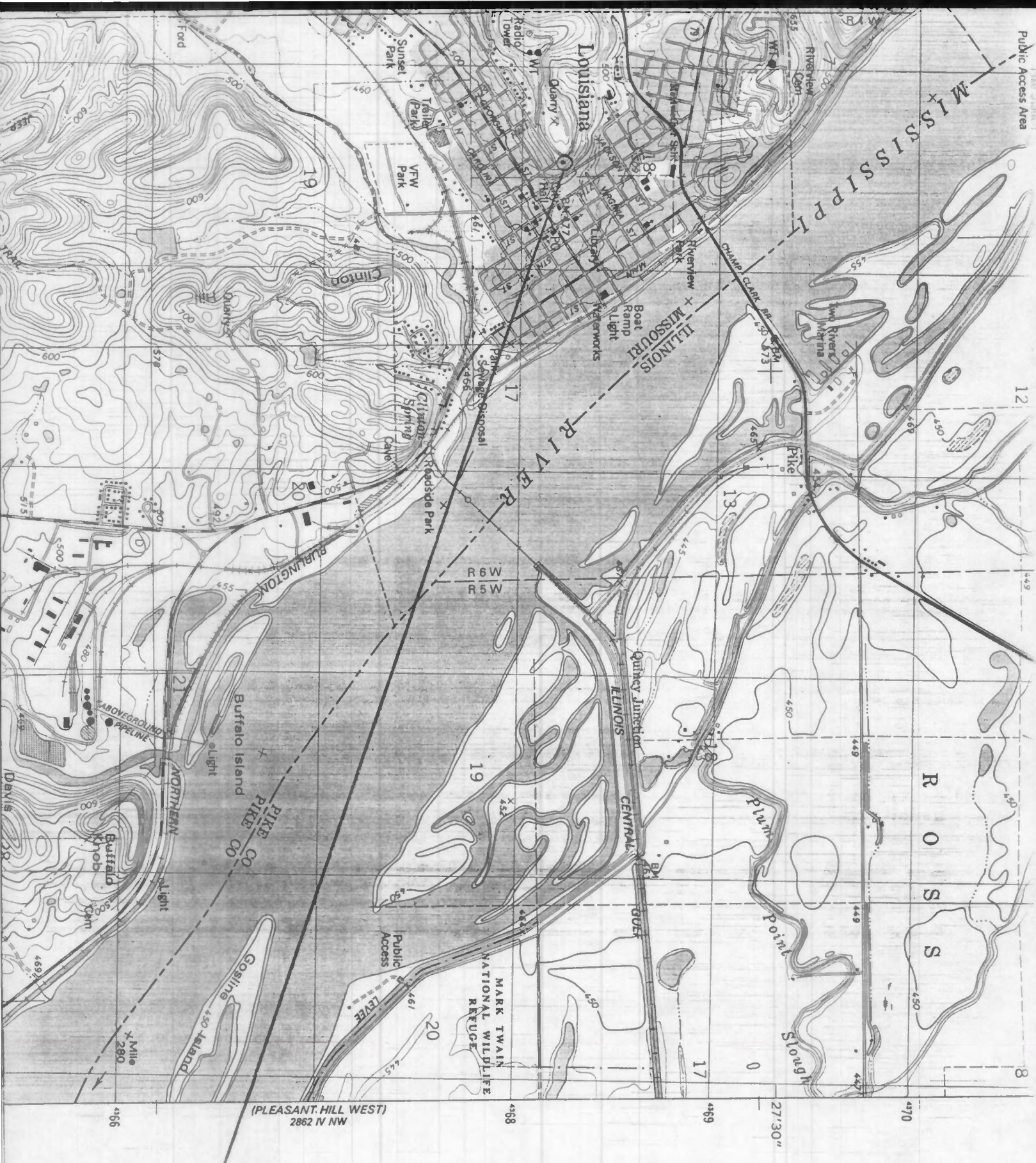
The following information is the same for all photographs:

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Location of neg.: Brenda Chamberlain
819 Kentucky
Louisiana, MO 63353

Date of Photos # 1, 2, 4 : August, 1989

Date of Photos # 3, 5: March, 1990



CHARLES BACON HOUSE
819 KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA, MO

UTM REF. ZONE 15
EASTING 667470
NORTHING 4368210



CHARLES BACON HOUSE

819 KENTUCKY

LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST



CHARLES BACON HOUSE
819 KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO

CAMERA FACING NORTH



CHARLES BACON HOUSE
819 KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO

CAMERA FACING SOUTHWEST



4 CHARLES BACON HOUSE
819 KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO

CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST



CHARLES BACON HOUSE
819 KENTUCKY
LOUISIANA, PIKE COUNTY, MO

SECOND FLOOR HALL
CAMERA FACING NORTH

EXTRA
PHOTOS

Bacon-Marzoff House

Marzoff Place - Post Civil War



Mr. + Mrs. Larry Chamberlain





